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=> s algae and hydrogenase and mutant

L1 42 ALGAE AND HYDROGENASE AND MUTANT

=> s l1 and mitochondrial

L2 1 L1 AND MITOCHONDRIAL

=> s l1 and volvocales

L3 0 L1 AND VOLVOCALES

=> s l1 and protozoa
L4 1 L1 AND PROTOZOA

=> s algae and volvocales
L5 728 ALGAE AND VOLVOCALES

=> s l5 and hydrogenase
L6 2 L5 AND HYDROGENASE

=> d ibib l6 abs 1-2

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:29266 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:117574
TITLE: Photosynthetic hydrogen production
INVENTOR(S): Hankamer, Ben; Kruse, Olaf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Queensland, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005003024	A1	20050113	WO 2004-AU913	20040707
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004253603	A1	20050113	AU 2004-253603	20040707
EP 1641712	A1	20060405	EP 2004-737534	20040707
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
US 2006166343	A1	20060727	US 2006-562512	20060316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2003-903453	A 20030707
			WO 2004-AU913	W 20040707

AB A process for the production of hydrogen, comprises the steps of: (i) providing a photosynthetic microorganism having electron transfer capability through a photosynthetic light reaction pathway and through a respiratory electron transfer chain involving an oxidative phosphorylation pathway, and which expresses a hydrogenase, wherein regulation of the oxidative phosphorylation pathway is disrupted with the result that electron flow along the respiratory electron transfer chain toward cytochrome oxidase (complex IV) is reduced; (ii) culturing the microorganism under microoxic and illuminated conditions; and (iii) collecting evolved hydrogen.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:230149 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:230149
TITLE: Hydrogen production by eukaryotic algae
AUTHOR(S): Brand, Jerry J.; Wright, John N.; Lien, Stephen
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Bot., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, 78712, USA

SOURCE: Biotechnology and Bioengineering (1989), 33(11),
1482-8
CODEN: BIBIAU; ISSN: 0006-3592
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Eukaryotic algae were extensively screened in order to identify
taxa that might be suitable for the photoprodn. of H₂. The highest H₂
photoprodn. rates were seen in strains of Chlorellales and
Volvocales, so they were examined in most detail. Chlamydomonas
moewusii photoproduced H₂ at the highest initial velocity and generated
the largest total amount of H₂ before hydrogenase was inactivated
by O₂. Strains of C. moewusii and C. elliptica generally had the highest
activity, with several producing >20 µmol H₂/mg chlorophyll-h.
Taxonomic patterns were not absolute, however. Some species of algae
within H₂-producing genera, and even strains within H₂-producing species,
did not produce H₂.

=> s 16 and mutant

L7 0 L6 AND MUTANT

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